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(54) Title: AEROSOL MEDICAMENTS

(57) Abstract

Aerosol formulations comprising: (A) a medicament in particulate form and having a surface coating of a surfactant; (B) a hydrogen-containing fluorocarbon or chlorofluorocarbon propellant; and (C) a cosolvent having higher polarity than the propellant which cosolvent is present in an amount of up to 5 % w/w based upon propellant; and methods for their preparation.

+ DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

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Aerosol medicaments

This invention relates to aerosol formulations of use in the administration of medicaments by inhalation.

The use of aerosols to administer medicaments has been known for several decades. Such aerosols generally comprise the medicament, one or more chlorofluorocarbon propellants and either a surfactant or a solvent, such as ethanol.

The most commonly used aerosol propellants for medicaments have been Freon 11 (CCl $_3$ F) in admixture with Freon 12 (CCl $_2$ F $_2$) and Freon 114 (CF $_2$ Cl.CF $_2$ Cl). However these propellants are now believed to provoke the degradation of stratospheric ozone and there is thus a need to provide aerosol formulations for medicaments which employ so called "ozone-friendly" propellants.

A class of propellants which are believed to have minimal ozone-depleting effects in comparison to conventional chlorofluorocarbons comprise hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbons and fluorocarbons; medicinal aerosol formulations using such propellant systems are disclosed in, for example, EP 0372777. EP 0372777 requires the use of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in combination with both a cosolvent having greater polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (e.g. an alcohol or a lower alkane) and a surfactant in order to achieve a stable formulation of a medicament powder. In particular it is noted in the specification at page 3, line 7 that "it has been found that the use of Propellant 134a (1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane) and drug as a binary mixture or in combination with a conventional surfactant such as sorbitan trioleate does not provide formulations having suitable properties for use with pressurised inhalers".

We have now surprisingly found that, in contradistinction to this teaching, it is in fact possible to obtain stable dispersions of finely-powdered medicaments together with surfactants in hydrogen-containing fluorocarbon or chlorofluorocarbon propellants such as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane if the surfactant is present as a dry coating on the particles of medicament and that the stability of the resulting dispersion is enhanced by the presence of small

- 8. A formulation as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the surfactant is selected from benzalkonium chloride, lecithin, oleic acid and sorbitan trioleate.
- 9. A formulation as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the surfactant-coated medicament is present in an amount of 0.005-5% w/w based upon the total weight of the medicament.
- 10. A formulation as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the medicament is selected from salbutamol, salmeterol, beclomethasone esters or fluticasone esters.
- 11. A method for the preparation of an aerosol formulation comprising dispersing a surface-coated medicament in a hydrogen-containing fluorocarbon or chlorofluorocarbon propellant in an aerosol container and then adding the cosolvent.
- 12. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the surface-coated medicament is obtained by slurrying particulate medicament with a solution of a surfactant in a substantially non-polar solvent and then removing the solvent.

| | | INTERNATIONAL SEA | ARCH REPORT | |
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| I. CLASSII | TCATION OF SUBJE | CT MATTER (if several classification syn | nbols apply, (indicate all) ⁶ | |
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ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

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